

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1822.

[NO. 101.]

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TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th inst. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Lax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are indeed healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUSAVILLE,

Principal of the Seminary.

State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822. John Thompson, vs. David Evans, &c. At. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3mt109—Price adv. \$5 50.

State of North-Carolina, SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. Amos Ladd, sen. vs. James R. Miller, &c. Dec. Fa. Loqueman. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, otherwise it will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment entered accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

6wt102—Price adv. \$1 75.

State of North-Carolina, SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch, &c. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

6wt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam-Boats, in transporting produce and merchandize to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Miller, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Asheville, N. C.

6wt102

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of *Bread, Crackers, and Cakes*, of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wile, Concord, Casabius county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 16th inst. who says that he belongs to John Woodward, in Fairfield district, S. C. He says his name is DICK. He is stout made, yellow complexioned, about 35 years of age. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and receive him, according to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, April 29, 1822.—3wt102

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the *Western Carolinian*.

Attest, VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL.

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsome marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shown at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 26th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.

WILLIAM HOWARD, and

LEWIS SHERLEY.

8wt101

FINCIER.

THIS thorough bred and first rate horse will stand at Mock's Old Field, in Rowan county, the present season, now commenced; and will be let to mares at sixteen dollars the season, payable with twelve dollars any time before the 1st of August, when the season will end; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, the insurance to be paid if the property is changed.

Fincier is a fine bay, upwards of sixteen hands high, and is one of the highest formed race horses in the United States. His blood, as will be seen by reference to the Hand-Bills, is from the most choice race horses both of England and America; and his performance on the part of the first order. He was the horse selected to run against Sir Archey in the famous stake, which was to have been run at Camden, between the horses of North and South-Carolina. Mr. Allen J. Davis was not willing to risk the reputation of Sir Archey, and refused to run the race.

A. NESBITT.

April 8, 1822.—6wt102

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, Agent

for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.

Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, S. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.

April 4, 1822. JOHN HOLMES.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

JOHN LANE.

May 22, 1821. 51

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. Strange observed, that he hoped the committee would not be alarmed: he would occupy their attention but a few minutes. He had intended to have taken no part in the debate, as he believed that every member came to that house with a determination to vote as his individual interest led him; he would therefore as soon expect to move the State from its foundations by the explosion of a pop-gun, as by argument to change the vote of a single individual on the committee; for interest presents a shield as impregnable to argument, as that of the mighty Greek to the weapons of his enemies.

Mr. S. thought the true question before the committee had not been fairly stated and met. Inquiries have been made whether any grievances have been experienced under the present system. It appeared to him, that it would be the principal objects, and perhaps the only ones, of the proposed Convention, to inquire into the grievances occasioned by the defects in our present Constitution, and to recommend measures suitable for their remedy. The inquiry is, therefore, at this period, premature.

Gentlemen have said much of the evils that must necessarily flow from calling a Convention, which he considered as without foundation. They speak of it as though, by the call of a Convention, we should be turned loose into the wild and trackless desert of political experiment; that we should be savage and lawless, as man is found to be where the bonds of society have never been imposed. But Mr. S. considered the Constitution of the United States as the polar star which, however we might be tossed about upon the wild and tempestuous ocean of political experiment, will eventually serve to guide us safely into a haven at least as commodious as that in which we are now moored. The casket of eloquence has been torn open and its various jewels scattered abroad, to dazzle and allure us from the true question, by exciting our alarm, and enlisting our feelings. He would venture to assert, that whenever a Convention is called, nothing like the rage and turbulence of passion will be seen in it; not a blast will pass over it to ruffle the deliberative calmness of the scene; it will be composed of materials above the influence of sectional interest and individual feeling.

The question before the committee has improperly been made one of conflicting interest between the Eastern and Western counties of the State; whereas it should be, and really is, one of alleged injustice between the larger and smaller counties. There are small counties in the West, as well as in the East, who have as much political power as the larger counties. This is unjust; and it is the duty of every honest man, every lover of justice, to do all in his power to remedy the evil, if he believes in its existence, no matter how it may operate on himself individually; it is of no consequence to him whether he inhabit a large county or a small one.

Gentlemen say that large counties have no cause of complaint on this ground, because they have small counties near them. As well might you say to the poor man, under an Aristocratic form of government, who complains that he is not represented, "Sir, you have no right to complain, you have rich neighbors near you, who are represented, and who will, consequently, take care of your interests." Would such an answer be viewed by him as consolation suited to his case? Would he not view it as the taunt of scorn? As the mockery of his grievance? And so should this argument be viewed by the inhabitants of large counties.

To him, this question appeared simple and unanswerable. Gentlemen opposed to a Convention have no right to open their mouths upon the subject; they have no right to say we shall have no Convention. In their open opposition to this measure, they say to the supporters of the present proposition: "Although your fathers have fought and bled to secure your liberty and independence; although for this your soil has drunk their blood, and their bones have whitened on its bosom, you shall not enjoy the blessings secured to you by their valor. Although we acknowledge you are not equally represented, we will stand self-created guardians thereof, between you and the Constitution; although it is the charter of your own liberties, purchased by the blood of your own ancestors, although we acknowledge it to be your own exclusive property, yet we will take it upon ourselves to form a phalanx around it, and bid you defiance; you shall not, unhallowed as you are, obtrude yourselves into its presence, or touch it with your unpolluted hands." From whence do these gentlemen derive such high powers to have them not; they have no right to say to the free people of this State, you shall not have a Convention. If, when the vote comes to be taken on this subject, they think it expedient to hold a Convention, they can put in a ticket to that effect. But it is our right (said Mr. S.) to have a Convention.

It is painful to look around upon this respectable assemblage—the Legislative Council of the freest people on the globe, and reflect that all who have spoken, and all who will vote on this important question, have spoken, and will vote under the sole influence of what they believe to be their sectional and individual interest, without advertent a moment, to the abstract question of right. If the question were put to every man in this committee, separately, individually and alone, "are those Resolutions reasonable?" he would answer affirmatively; but men, gentlemen, appear on this floor in their representative capacity, borne away on the tide of sectional and individual interest; they can say there shall be no Convention, and right and justice are lost in the flood.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

In Lady Morgan's work on Italy, vol. 2, is the following notice of a Monument in the Church of St. Peter, at Rome, erected by order of the present King of England, to the memory of James the Third, who was the last of the rival family of the STUARTS.—*Charleston Courier.*

"There is another monument in St. Peter's that often arrests the steps of the British traveller, and awakens many an association, whatever be his politics—for the whig and the tory may alike find food for meditation upon the monument of the last of the Stuart! This beautiful mausoleum, the work of Canova, is raised to the memory of James the Third, King of England, his Queen, and his two sons; and the decease of the last representative of a worthless but unfortunate race, who will long share the pity and contempt of posterity—who ceased to be Kings, because they could not be despots—is recorded with all the pompous titles that royalty possesses in the day of its greatest glory. This monument, and these titles, are bestowed by the munificence of the Prince Regent of England, at whose expense the mausoleum of the Stuarts has been raised; and it is to the honor of the heart and taste of the royal donor, that the titles, which the birth of the deceased compelled him to arrogate in life, are thus liberally conceded to him on the tomb. The existence of such a monument, so inscribed, diminishes nothing from the dignity of that throne, which, founded on the suffrages of a free people, may well afford to be generous to fallen tyranny. It is surely to be lamented, that any consideration of policy (which posterity will regard as false, if not as base) should have given rise to an opposite line of conduct with respect to another fallen monarch! and that it should have left to history the task of contrasting the royal piety of a British Prince to James Stuart, with the timid vengeance of ministerial severity towards Napoleon Bonaparte."

EXTRACT.

From the National Intelligencer.

There is one subject incidentally connected with finances and the public expenditure, on which there is an attempt to produce an excitement in the public mind, in regard to which we will stop to say a few words. It is that of the amount of defalcations of public agents. On this subject, there appears to exist also some honest misapprehensions, which closer examination would certainly correct.

When this country found itself engaged in the war with Great Britain, we were soon made sensible of the want of preparation, in every respect, for such a contest; and in no respect were we worse prepared than in the organization of the fiscal branch of the military establishment. Those things are very well understood now. The officers educated by the war are generally at the head of the disbursing offices of the military establishment; they know what is proper to be done, what vouchers are necessary to be produced in settlements, and how regular periodical settlements are to be coerced.—Every thing is well done, and promptly accounted for. But very different was the state of things in 1812, '13 and '14. Every thing was then to be learnt at great cost. Public property was wasted from the want of necessary knowledge how to dispose of or take care of it. Our generous warm-hearted young soldiers did not think as much of vouchers when they were applying the public money, as they would do were it to do over again. From these, and various other causes, the unsettled accounts for money disbursed in the War Department amounted, soon after the close of the late war, to forty-three millions of dollars. Means were provided by Congress for examining and settling this immense mass of accounts.—When tried in Mr. Hagner's crucible, the accounts began to be lessened. At the next session, it was reported to Congress that the amount was reduced by examination and settlement to fifteen millions of dollars. At this session, it was reported as having been since sweated down from fifteen to five millions of dollars. And, what is a remarkable fact, shewing the insubstantiality of this formidable List of Balances, it appears that the sum of money found due by individuals, and paid into the Treasury, out of the ten millions thus settled, was only eighty thousand dollars! So the debt to the United States, thus settled, was to 80,000 dollars is to 10,000,000—as 8 to 1,000, or 1 to 125. There is nothing so inconvenient to a theorist or a declaimer, but there is also nothing so demonstrative, as figures. The facts are even stronger than we have stated them. There was found due to individuals, in the course of this settlement, about eighty thousand dollars; which being paid out, just balances the account—so that, on the whole, there was, in the settlement of these ten millions of dollars, found to be absolutely nothing due to the United States.

We do not undertake to say that the analysis of the remainder of this list of balances will produce a like result. The purest substance in the hands of the skillful chemist leaves some residuum—and we presume that the amount of ultimate loss to the United States will be considerable. But can a government, more than an individual—we put it to the common sense of every reader—be expected to conduct its business without loss? Does not every man in an extensive business, employing many agents, calculate upon an average loss from the unfaithfulness or failure of his agents? To men of business it will be sufficient to say, that, with all the irregularity of disbursements during the late war, and taking collectively all the losses the government has sustained by delinquencies of public agents, from the adoption of the constitution to this day, the whole loss has not exceeded one per cent. on the whole amount of the expenditure. We wish it were a great deal less than it is; all we mean to say is, that it is a great deal less than it has been represented to be.

THE PARMASAN CHEESE.

It has sometimes been said, that men and women are frequently coupled together in wedlock, like rabbits when they are sold; namely, that a fat and lean one go together, by which means both pass on tolerably well through the market of human life. Some years since, a learned doctor, who was considered as a pillar in Westminster school, was united to a lady who had been brought up in a different manner, on which the sun of science had but sparingly darted its beams. A friend dining with them one day, was asked by the lady, if he would take Parmacity cheese. "Parmacity!" exclaimed the doctor, you mean Parmasan, my dear." His dear, however, was not disposed to take the hint, and a violent contest ensued. After matters had reached an unpleasant height, it was mutually agreed that the affair should be submitted to the judgment of the visitor, who found himself in a situation, for which his dinner made but a sorry recompense. The question itself included very little difficulty; but the decision involved consequences which were not likely to be pleasing to all parties. Arduous, however, as the task may appear, of settling a serious dispute between man and wife, their mutual friend undertook it, and happily succeeded in the following manner: "It seems to me that you are both right. If the cheese was made simply in Parma, then, generally speaking, I should say it was Parmasan; but if it was made in the city of Parma, I see no reason why it should not be called Parmacity." This fortunate expedient cleared the matrimonial horizon: the gathering tempest subsided; and after a little time the sun began to shine.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE—MONDAY, APRIL 29.

SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Lowrie being called to the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives making an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the expense of Missions to the independent nations on the American continent.

The amendments reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations to the bill, (to increase the appropriation to \$110,000, and subjecting the bill specifically to the limitations of the general law concerning the compensation of public ministers) were negatived—Mr. King, of N. Y. having expressed the opinion that they were unnecessary.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. proposed to amend the bill by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, nevertheless, that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, for that purpose, until the President shall be fully satisfied that such missions will not interrupt the friendly relations of the United States."

And the question being taken on the adoption of this amendment, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 9—Nays 28.

Mr. Eaton proposed to amend the bill so that the President should not appoint any minister but with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. King, of N. Y. said such an amendment could not be necessary, because the constitution of the United States was sufficiently explicit upon the subject. It was only in appointments that become vacant during the recess, that the President was authorized to exercise the right of appointing to office. In original appointments, where there had not been an incumbent of the office, such a power under the constitution did not attach to the Executive, and hence could not be exercised. It was quite unnecessary, therefore, to provide, by any statutory provision, for that which was already sufficiently guarded by the constitution.

Mr. Eaton was aware that the views of the gentlemen were correct. He had no doubt but that the correct meaning of the constitution was such as was stated by Mr. K.; but, however this fact might be, it was not to be disguised, that the President of the United States had, by the course he had pursued on a former occasion, manifested a different understanding of the constitution. Mr. Madison had nominated ministers to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, in the recess of the Senate; and these were not vacancies, but original appointments. If this had been acquiesced in by the Senate, and such he understood had been the case, it might be considered as authority for the Executive to adopt that course again. Such a course he thought unauthorized, and he wished, by the adoption of the amendment proposed, to say so. The Senate should retain the powers that belonged to it; nor was it less material that it should judge of the merits and qualifications of those who might be appointed.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, remarked that the constitution was certainly definite enough upon this subject: the amendment proposed could not make it more so; and he was altogether unwilling, where the rule was prescribed already by an instrument, from which neither the President nor this body had a right to depart, to attempt either to enlarge it, or to declare what should or should not be its true construction. The President was competent to judge of this matter without any opinion being offered by the Senate.

Some remarks were offered by Messrs. Walker and King, of Alabama, as to the practice of the Senate, the intent of the constitution, &c.; when

Mr. Eaton observed, that, having referred to the Executive Journal of the Senate, from which the injunction of secrecy had been removed, he had found that the principle acted on by Mr. Madison, in relation to the ministers who formed the Treaty of Ghent, had not been acquiesced in, but had been protested against by the Senate: it was, therefore, not to be viewed as establishing any precedent, and he would withdraw the amendment he had offered.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 35—Nays 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.—The engrossed bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, was read a third time.

Mr. Taylor said, he considered this bill as so important in its character, and as being such a violation of the constitution, that he felt himself impelled to call for the yeas and nays upon it.

The yeas and nays were thereupon ordered.

Mr. Reed, of Md. moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of causing to be stricken out of it the section that authorizes the President of the United States to lessen or increase the rates of the tolls. That was an act of legislation, he said, which it was not competent for the President of the United States to exercise.

The motion was supported by the mover, and opposed by Messrs. Little, Ross, Trimble, and Stewart.

Mr. Reed, of Md. called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered; and the question on a commitment being taken, it was decided in the negative, by a large majority.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows: Yeas 87—Nays 68.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Ten days later from England.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

THREATENED COUNTER REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

By the ship *Herald*, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, London papers have been received of the 11th of March, containing the highly important intelligence that every appearance seemed to indicate the approach of another revolution in France. The measures which have been for a long time incautiously pursued, by the adherents of the Bourbon family, to restore the ancient order of things, and which, in consequence of the very recent restrictive impositions on the press, have burst upon the nation like a flash of lightning, (if these accounts are to be believed,) have diffused almost universal discontent throughout the country. Complaints were pouring in from all quarters; reiterated attempts were making to oppose the constituted authorities; and, if private letters are to be credited, a revolution had already broken out in the interior, headed by General Benton, who is stated to have assembled a considerable force in opposition to the government, and to have issued a proclamation, containing sentiments hostile to the Bourbon family, and recommending their expulsion. A similar feeling is stated to be spreading throughout the departments, where Napoleon II. is said to have been proclaimed as the rightful sovereign. Disturbances are even said to have taken place among the law students in Paris, and the cries of "*Vive le Roi*," and "*Rien que la Charte*," heard among the contending parties. It was necessary to call out the Gen d'Arms before these commotions were suppressed.

That France is at present in a very convulsed state there can be no doubt. The British government had received despatches in great haste from Paris, which were considered of such importance, that Lord Londonderry, who had just sat down to dinner, on learning their contents, instantly rose from the table and hastened, apparently in great agitation, to his office. The *Courier*, alluding to the subject, remarks, "that the peril is indeed the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion; and that Spain, the North of Italy, and Germany, are so many sources whence the torrent of disaffection to legitimate government may receive inexhaustible supplies."

The London Globe, received at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, from our correspondent in London, says, five of the persons charged as parties in the conspiracy at Saumur have been tried and sentenced to death by the military Commission sitting at Tours. Saumur appears to be a favorite seat of disaffection. A plot was discovered and defeated in December last. The present conspiracy in that town may have contributed to impress the recent disturbances in Paris with a like character.

Two members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested, on suspicion of attempting to re-produce the scenes of the revolution.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

As usual, we have contradictory statements as to the intentions of these two powers, neither of which, in our opinion, are entitled to much attention. A letter from Odessa dated February the 12th, states, that a great number of Russian officers had arrived there with long leaves of absence, from which a continuance of peace was inferred; and it is said to have been currently reported on the Exchange at Liverpool, the 13th of March, that Lord Walpole, the British minister, had arrived in London from Vienna, with a copy of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. On the other hand it appears from the language of Mr. Tierney in the House of Commons, that he believed Ministers were fully aware of the certainty of an approaching rupture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer neither confessed nor denied this statement; on which the *Morning Chronicle* remarks, that "there is now an almost universal conviction in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable." We are inclined to think that this is the most correct view of the subject.

The Emperor Alexander was looked for at Minsk to join the Imperial Guards, and then proceed to the grand army. It was also rumored that he was forming an offensive and defensive alliance with another power. These are any other than symptoms of a pacific disposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The manufacturing and agricultural interests do not appear to be satisfied with the plans suggested by government for

their relief, and are loud and unceasing in their demands for succour. In Ireland, the *White Boys* had somewhat abated their outrageous proceedings. "This diminution of crime," says the *Courier*, "is owing, not to any abatement of their lawless spirit, but to the summary operation of the insurrection act. Aware that their apprehension is inevitable, if found abroad after a certain hour, they now keep in close ambush in the mountains, and only detach strong armed parties during the night to provide subsistence."

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The following is an extract of a private letter, which we have received this morning from Paris. In that capital, among the best-informed persons upon political events, the persuasion is very strong that hostilities must take place between Russia and Turkey; and that the declaration of war by the former Power, will soon be put forth. We can add nothing to this belief, of our own knowledge, either one way or the other; but shall merely lay before our readers the facts communicated by our correspondent:—*Courier*.

"Paris, Tuesday night.—A commercial courier arrived here to-day, from St. Petersburg, which he left on the 17th of Feb. It was believed at his departure, war was on the point of breaking out with Turkey, for orders had been sent to all the armies and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Grand Dukes are gone to the army, and the Emperor and his Ministers were expected to set off immediately."

We have received the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday. The internal state of France is evidently not a satisfactory one. Without advertent to what may or may not be the causes of the events which are taking place, the fact is undeniable that plots and conspiracies prevail to an alarming extent. Nor is the discontent confined to a particular district, but we hear of its breaking out in different and distant provinces. No sooner is one attempt defeated than another is made, and if we may judge from the private accounts we have received, these attempts are by no means of that trivial and insignificant character which they are represented to be by the Paris Journals.

A letter under date of St. Petersburg, Feb. 4, says, that the manifesto or declaration of war against Turkey, was momentarily expected. Hostilities would commence with the spring.

BOSTON, APRIL 19.

Latest from France and England.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig *Orion*, Capt. Smith, we are favored with the perusal of a file of Bordeaux papers as late as the 17th of March, containing Paris dates to the 13th.

TRANSLATIONS.

One of the officers of the detachment sent in pursuit of Benton, was upon the point of taking him on the 7th inst. at a solitary farm house, where the fugitive disguised as a peasant, had passed the night. Benton had departed before day—he had no followers with him, and manifested the most lively uneasiness.

The rebels in Tours, Saumur and Angers have been dispersed without difficulty; several have been arrested, and the troops have manifested the most loyal disposition.

There appears to have been large collections of the people of Paris, in different streets, hostile to the missions, which have produced the necessity of ordering out bodies of Infantry and Light Cavalry to be stationed in different positions. The acts of the populace have been confined to cries and hisses. A proclamation was issued by the Prefect of Police, dated the 12th March, announcing the disturbances occasioned by the Mobs, the determination of the government to disperse them, and requesting all good citizens to abstain from mingling in the crowd.

The Chamber of Peers continued on the discussion of the Bill regulating the Public Journals. The 1st and 2d Articles have been adopted without discussion, and the 3d after a long debate has been agreed to, 121 to 79. An amendment of the 4th Article, proposing to limit to 5 years, the power given to government to re-establish the censorship during intervals between the sessions, was negatived 119 to 87. The same article was adopted after some further discussion.—It was expected that the final vote would be taken the next day.

An *Augsburg* article of the 7th of March, mentions the arrival of a courier from Vienna bringing letters confirming the catastrophe of the Pacha of Janina. In consequence of some acts of violence of Ali towards some of his men, they seized upon his person, cut off his head and sent it to Churschild Pacha. This commander of the Ottoman forces immediately dispatched some Tartars to Constantinople with the bloody trophy, to the Grand Seigneur, where they arrived on the 15th of Feb. and where the event excited the most extravagant joy.

Letters from Belgrade even go so far as to say that the present Vizier, Selim Pacha, has determined with the army assembled in the environs of Constantinople to take up his march for the banks of the Danube.—If this should take place, no doubt would remain of the intention of commencing hostilities against the Russians.

A *Warsaw* article of the 19th of Feb. states the total of the Russian Army ready to take the field, exclusive of the Corps stationed in Bessarabia, at 80 to 100,000 Infantry, 30 to 40,000 Cavalry, 50 pieces of heavy and 80 to 100 pieces light Artillery. 10,000 men at least are attached to the different parks of Artillery.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

The April packet ship *James Monroe*, Capt. Lee, arrived yesterday, in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool. We have received papers of that place to the 1st of April, and London papers to the evening of the 30th of March.

In the House of Commons, March 24, Mr. Maryat presented a petition of the Council and Assembly of Grenada, praying such relief as was absolutely necessary to save them from impending ruin. Mr. Wilmot said the President of the Board of Trade meant, in the ensuing week, to submit a motion on the subject of regulating the intercourse of the colonies with Canada.

A meeting of the West Indian merchants and planters was held on the 22d, at the London Tavern, when it was agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, for an open commercial intercourse between the British West Indian Islands and Colonies and the United States.

The London Sun says, an application has been made to the Board of Trade, in behalf of the colonists in British North-America, to postpone the bill for extending the intercourse in American shipping with the British West India Islands, until the next session of Parliament, that they may be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon, and to offer evidence against, the measure.

Mr. Zea, the minister of Colombia in France, is said to have concluded a loan of two millions with some English merchants. Colombian stocks were 3 per cent. above par.

It is said there will be another meeting of sovereigns at Vienna the ensuing summer, at which the King of England will be present.

The report of a conspiracy in Poland, a London editor thinks, may be nothing more than a plan invented to give the Russian government an excuse for acting with more rigor towards that unhappy nation.

On the 29th of March, Mr. Canning gave notice in the House of Commons, that "on the 30th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of the 30th Charles II. as debarred Catholic peers from sitting in the House of Lords. In giving this notice he begged to repeat, that it was not his intention in any degree to prejudice or interfere with the great question as a whole; to that he would lend his most cheerful support; but as it was not yet decided whether that would be introduced this session, he thought it right to give this specific notice. It was fit, also, and due to the noble persons whose interests were concerned, both in this and the general question, to declare in a public and solemn manner, and upon his honor, that he had held no communication, direct or indirect, with them upon the subject of the present notice, or the subject he had in view."

An extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 1st, says:

"The bill to regulate the trade with the West Indies does not appear by the proceedings in Parliament on the 29th ult. to have been brought in; but it may have been brought in *pro forma*, although no debate took place upon it. A proposition has been assented to in the agricultural committee, to allow foreign wheat in bond to be ground into flour; bond being given to export 56 lbs. of superfine flour, for every 70 lbs. wheat taken out. There is not we believe any fresh flour now in this market unsold; but you will be aware that after the passing of the act above mentioned, the vent for export will be considerably diminished, and after September, the export to Newfoundland ceases."

DOMESTIC.

TORNADO.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALA.) APRIL 19.

On Saturday night, the 13th instant, this county was visited with one of the most destructive tornados ever known in the country. It passed through the county in a north easterly direction, prostrating trees, buildings, fences, and every other moveable object in its course. From the best information we have been able to collect of the injury done by this dreadful visitation, it commenced in the county of Lawrence, crossed the Tennessee river, and passed through the county of Lime-stone, pursuing a north easterly course through Madison, passing about four or five miles N. W. of Huntsville, sweeping like the besom of destruction every thing in its way for about a quarter of a mile in width. It spent its greatest fury in this county.

The deadened trees were generally uprooted, the trunks of the green ones in the forest were twisted and broken off about fifteen feet from the ground, and almost every building of all descriptions razed with the ground, so that in many in-

stances it is impossible even to designate their foundations.—The roofs of houses, large house logs, furniture of every description, were carried a considerable distance and scattered over the country. In short, this tremendous gale, which, accompanied as it was with rain, hail, thunder and lightning, was attended with all the alarming and destructive consequences which characterize the most furious tornados in level countries, and a low southern latitude.

It happened in the dead of night, while animated nature was sunk in slumber and forgetfulness, and although a great number of dwelling houses were destroyed by its fury, we have not heard of the loss of any lives. A great number of persons, indeed almost every individual in the prostrated houses, was very severely bruised and wounded, but by the care of a kind Providence, who rides in the tempest and directs the storm, they have escaped with their lives.

FRESH.

AUGUSTA, APRIL 22.—Contrary to expectation, all the mails, excepting those on the Athens, Petersburg and Milledgeville routes, came through. We refer our readers to the Meteorological Table for an account of the quantity of rain which has fallen within the past week; and will only observe, it has been so immense as to make the town quite insulated. Savannah river seems to have all the fullness of spring-time within it; and looks like an angry god in pursuit of his stolen Naiad. The greatest height, on Saturday, as we understand from Mr. Sharp, was 25 feet above the ordinary level of a boatable river; being somewhat lower than it was during the Yazoo Fresh, and about four inches higher than the flood in Christmas week.

The fresh overtook a private boat containing five or six hundred bales of cotton, and carried it against a point, the boat sunk, and a negro was drowned.

MURDER.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most wilful murders lately committed in the western country. We at first, wished to doubt the report, but we have been correctly informed, that on Thursday last, a quarrel took place (occasioned by some previous misunderstanding of a trivial nature) between a Mr. Andrew Cummings and Enos M. Daniel, in the neighbourhood of Silas Meeting House, of Bourbon county, which, apparently, was settled, and the parties restored to friendship. After some lapse of time, Cummings took his opportunity, and seizing a hand spike, (a large stick which lay by,) gave M. Daniels several blows on the head, at the same time saying, "for fear the first won't do, I will give you another." Daniel expired on the same evening. The authority having failed to do their duty, Cummings was suffered to go at liberty until M. Daniel's death, and afterwards made his escape. The villain has since been pursued, but we have not yet learned whether he is taken or not.—*Kentucky Orbit.*

An amusing occurrence happened in this town and its neighborhood, the other day. Four fellows, belonging to the peculiar caste of gentlemen, vulgarly known as vagabonds, were taken up by our vigilant Marshal; but as it was apprehended that their detention in gaol might be more productive of expense to the Corporation than of benefit to either party, a compromise was made on the condition of their crossing the Bridge. They, however, no sooner put feet on the South Carolina shore, than the inhabitants of Hamburg again laid hold of them; coupled the unfortunate devils, and drove them back to Augusta, "two by two, one after another," with a drum rolling behind them:

"Where they have gone; and how they fare; Very few know;—and very few care."
[*Augusta Chronicle, 25th ult.*]

"HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE."

From the Detroit Gazette.
Not long since, a son of Mr. Chipman, of Oakland, being in the woods with his dog, he saw a striped squirrel run into a small hollow log, and perceiving that the hollow extended through the log, he placed the dog at one end to catch the squirrel which he should drive out by thrusting a stick into the other end. The dog, anticipating game, stood with his jaws extended over the poor squirrel's only retreat, who now feeling the necessity of avoiding the contact of the intrusive pole, made a sortie, with such a desperate vigour and velocity, as actually to escape the fangs of his terrible enemy, and effect a judgment in his very throat, who immediately threw himself upon the ground in all the agonies of strangulation. The boy, seeing his dog in apparent agony, ran to his aid, and immediately perceived the cause—without hesitation he put his hand into the dog's mouth and seized the squirrel by the tail, who dreading to pass the terrible jaws, tenaciously maintained himself in his position, and actually parted with his brush, to maintain his lodgment—the boy, however, made a second attempt, in which he succeeded in seizing the squirrel by his hind leg, drew him forth, and threw him upon the ground—the little animal, before his enemy could recover sufficiently to revenge the harm

he had received by the long retention of so rare and indigestible a mouthful, escaped into a tree, and for aught we know, is now chattering to his nut cracking progeny, his "hair breadth escape in the imminent deadly breach."



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1822.

The last accounts from Washington left Congress very busy. As their time drew nigh, they appeared to be in quite a bustle to make preparations for their departure. They have done with the business of the nation, as most of us do with more serious concerns,—put it off till the last moment; when, if done at all, it must be done in a hurry. Economy, towards the close of the session, was becoming very fashionable with some members, who no doubt expect to ride glibly on it into popular favor. A bill was introduced, and warmly supported, to reduce the pay of members of Congress from eight to six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel; but some members were so perverse as to believe, that if a postponement of it could be obtained till the next session of Congress, it would die a natural death—because, before that period arrives, the elections to the Eighteenth Congress will have been made, and the necessity ceased. But we can look upon this insinuation in no other light than as slander direct on Mr. Hardin, who reported the bill: his motive was pure; it was to save the people's money; and the only thing we complain of is, that he did not go farther, and save all the expense of legislation, by compelling members to serve for nothing, and find themselves. This would save annually a round sum to the people, and likewise remove all danger of corruption; for those who would be willing to serve the people for nothing, would be too high-minded and honorable to accept a bribe from the Executive.

The news from Europe, in this week's paper, is of a warlike cast. The accounts concerning Russia and Turkey, are contradictory; but on a comparison of the whole, and giving each its due weight of probability, if any conclusion at all can be drawn, it must be, that the cross and the crescent will soon meet on the hostile field, if they have not already. In such an event, without entering at all into the views, or caring for the fears, of the other European cabinets, we say, "God speed the right."

A British paper, speaking of France, says:—"Make the best of it, France is in a very critical situation." The truth of this is evident from the accounts received by the late arrivals. The measures of the ultras, of the "emigrant faction," as the French term it, are not such as are calculated to soothe, or to settle the people of France down into a forgetfulness of the past, and a quiet acquiescence in the present order of things: very far from it. They are of a most dangerous character,—are totally inconsistent with the stability of the Bourbon dynasty; and must have their origin, we think, either in ignorance of the French nation, and its eventful history for the last thirty years—or of human nature. The Press, the great moral luminary of the world, is to be hurled from its glorious destiny, and its light shrouded beneath the dark mantle of despotism; all the avenues to knowledge are to be closed up from the people; the darkness of the middle ages must settle on France: all this must be done, it seems, not that the Bourbons may reign,—for by a wise policy they might easily perpetuate their power,—but, that they may be tyrants. That the Bourbons wish thus to degrade France, facts sufficiently show. Their repeated attacks on the freedom of the Press, until they have finally frittered it away to a mere shadow, and a late royal edict, directed to the professors of Ethics, Public Law, Political Economy, &c. at the Lyceum, Athenaeum, &c. "ordering them either to discontinue their lectures, or to give them in *LATIN*!" speak no equivocal language. Such high-handed, outrageous measures; such gothic attacks on science, and letters, and the arts,—cannot, it appears to us, be endured. But it is a part of our political creed

to let every nation manage its own affairs, and choose whatever form of government it pleases; and if the French are satisfied with their present government, and its measures, so are we. Unless they are anxious for a change, we certainly are not.

In England things go on pretty much as usual,—grumbling among all classes, except the privileged, and but a partial relief to any. Ireland presents a scene of distress which must convey a pang to every sympathetic bosom. The condition of the Irish peasants, manure all the boast of English freedom, is far inferior to that of most of our slaves. The latter are out by permission, till nine o'clock at night, have good huts, food, and clothing: the former, if caught outside of their mud-walled cabins between the hours of sun-down and sun-rise, are liable to be transported for seven years,—to be torn from their friends, and their country, (which even to them is dear!) and sent to Botany Bay! This is *English liberty*, contrasted with *American slavery*!

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

By the schooner Dolphin, arrived at Charleston, files of the Sierra Leone Gazette to the 24th of February have been received. We are sorry to find that they confirm the verbal reports brought by the same vessel, that the slave trade is still carried on to a shameful extent on the windward coast of Africa.

We learn from Capt. Pearson, who came home in the schooner Dolphin, that the American Colonists were comfortably settled at Cape Messurado, and were highly pleased with their prospects. They found the climate healthy and the soil fertile, and their wish was that their brethren generally in the United States would embrace the first opportunity to come and settle with them.—*Courier.*

MELANCHOLY.

Extract of a letter from an American resident in Liverpool, to a friend in New-York, dated 13th of Jan. 1822.

"Having written thus far, it being Sunday afternoon, and a fine westerly wind, I walked to the pier head, and had the pleasure to see the Warren come up from Philadelphia. She had a most tempestuous passage, and lost the first mate overboard; they were scudding in a gale of wind at the time, when a sea swept the decks and carried him off—in an instant he was seen on the second wave as high as the top gallant mast, his whole breast above water, straining every nerve for life; in another moment he was lost to them forever! The ship was going with great rapidity, though almost buried in the waves; to have put her about would have been certain destruction to them all—he was left to "go down amid the roar of the waters," beholding, for a few moments of agony, his only hope of refuge darting like a meteor from him. I can conceive of few situations more terrible than this; and it was rendered even more distressing from the circumstance of the wife of the unfortunate man being on board!"

The Legislature of the state of New-York adjourned on Wednesday last. Previous to the adjournment, at a meeting of a number of citizens, members of the legislature, and others, friendly to the existing administration of the state, it was agreed to nominate Governor Clinton and Lieut. Governor Taylor for re-election to the offices they now hold. On application to them, in due form, to consent to serve, they both positively declined. So, for the present, the field is free for Messrs. Yates and Root.

The government of the City of Boston is at length organized. John Phillips was elected Mayor on the 17th instant, almost without opposition, the names of Mr. Otis and Mr. Quincy, having both been withdrawn.

Connecticut.—Gov. Wolcott and Lieut. Gov. Ingersoll have been re-elected to their respective offices with but little opposition.—*National Intelligencer.*

Extract of a letter from Washington of 17th inst.

"William P. Duval, of Kentucky, is appointed Governor of Florida, and we hear that John Branch, of North Carolina, and Joseph L. Smith, of Connecticut, late colonel in the army, are nominated Judges; George Walton, Secretary; W. G. D. Worthington and G. Forbes, Marshals; and Alexander Hamilton and Trippler B. Harrison, District Attorneys. The territory is divided into two districts, the Eastern and Western. The judges, marshals and attorneys have reference to these divisions.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.

Mr. Daniel Neall, an ingenious mechanic of Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pa. has constructed a printing press, on a plan different from those in use, and has sent on a specification of his improvement to Washington, with a view of obtaining a patent. On this principle presses may be made either single or double; the single to be small and cheap, for job work, and to print one side at a time;

the double to be composed of two beds, and two platens ranged in a line, and to give the impression from two forms by one pull of the lever. "The person working the press, puts the paper on, the press turns it, and when printed on both sides, lays it snugly off." He terms his invention, the *Vertical Press*.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A law was passed by the legislature of N. York during its late session, which promises to be of great utility to the commerce of that city. The operations of this law, (as we learn from the National Advocate,) are very simple: Men of property have heretofore declined entering into co-partnership in trade for fear of involving their whole fortune—by this act a man may become a partner in a house by depositing a certain sum, and if the house fails for any amount, he can lose no more than the sum originally deposited. Thus fathers, to a certain extent, may assist their children, and enterprising young men may obtain the name and funds of a respectable person, without incurring unknown or undefinable risks, and money is thus circulated in trade.

[*Balt. Amer.*]

Raising the Wind.—The Postmaster General in a report to Congress, has suggested the doubling of postage on News papers, the payment of that postage at the office where the papers are mailed, and a prohibition of the free exchanges between printers, as means to increase the revenue of the United States. These proposed methods of raising the wind seem to have raised a breeze, which may possibly capsize the report and its author.

[*Galaxy.*]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Messenger of Peace, a German paper, published at Northampton, Penn.

To protect fruit trees when in blossom from the frost.—A gentleman of Bienenberg, near Prague, has discovered a method of protecting fruit trees when in blossom, from the operation of the frost, which frequently in the spring destroys the finest prospect of a fruitful harvest. His plan is very simple. Round the trunk of the tree he wraps a rope of straw, one end of which with a stone fastened to it; is conducted into a vessel which is filled with spring water, and placed at a small distance from the tree. One vessel will answer for several trees, or the tops of straw may be extended so as to encircle several, before its end is placed in the water.

The vessel must be placed in an open space, where it will not be shadowed by any branches of the tree. This precaution is particularly to be attended to, in regard to those trees the blossoms of which appear nearly at the same time as the leaves, they being most likely to suffer from the frost.

MARRIED.

In Concord, on Thursday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, Mr. Alfred Harris, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Martha Pritchett, of Virginia.

DIED.

In this town, on the 6th instant, Peter Moore, aged 48, of Richmond county, Va. He had been to the south, and had got this far on his return home, when the hand of death arrested him. The gentleman who accompanied him to this place, omitted nothing which might conduce to his restoration to health, or to alleviate the pains of that disease which the power of medicine was found inadequate to contend with. [The editors of the *Richmond Enquirer* are requested to insert in their paper the above notice.]

In Cabarrus county, on the 28th instant, Robert Cochran, in the 83d year of his age. He was a respectable member of society, and a ruling elder in the Seceder Church.

The Examination

OF the Students of the Salisbury Academies, will commence on Tuesday, the 4th, and close on Friday, the 6th of June. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

May 14, 1822.

Notice.

FINDING it necessary to close my business in this county, I hope my customers will be able to settle their accounts shortly, as I cannot again commence until that is done.

ALFRED VANNERSON.

Concord, 6th May, 1822.—1wr

20 Dollars Reward.

WENT away, on the night of the 28th ult. from the subscriber, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro man by the name of PEYTON, of a dark complexion, rather spare made, about six feet high, thirty-three or four years of age; when spoken to he speaks quick and rather abruptly; I believe he is defective in one of his arms, so that he cannot easily raise it above his head. He had when he left me a very good great coat of drab colored flannel, a pretty good wool hat, a new and large pair of yellow colored cotton pantaloons, and some other indifferent clothing, but no close bodied coat. It is probable he will make towards Richmond, Va. where I purchased him last fall. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said fellow and give information so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Wich's Mill, April 2, 1822.—3rd107a

Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. Also, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of GROCERIES, &c. such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Coppers; Dutch and English Scythes; patent hoes; Hard-Ware, of various kinds; Delf and China Ware, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822—96tf

NOTICE.

By a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th of June next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. J. E.

April 30, 1822.—4wt104

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establishment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

SADDLES & BRIDLES.

Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs—Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on to the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in May, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN,
ROBT. J. DINKINS,
WM. DAVIDSON.

4wt103
The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

130 Dollars

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers FOUR NEGRO MEN, (who left their owners on last evening for no other reason than to endeavor to reach some state where they will be free men,) viz: Robin, Jacob, Julius and Rixon, (who perhaps may be in company with several others.) Robin is about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy built, a likely active waiting man, and a good wagoner—an honest, faithful servant, one who never had his back marked with a whip; in a word, we had all confidence in him. He has a large scar across one of his hands and fingers from the cut of a cotton machine. Jacob is a black fellow, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop'd shoulders, grey head and large whiskers: he is an old offender. Julius is about 35 or 40 years of age, yellow complexion, a little above the middle size, likely, active, smart fellow, can read and perhaps write. Rixon, belonging to James Harris, of York District, S. C. is about 35 years old, stout made, but lower than the common size of negroes; is of a black complexion, speaks slow, and has a down look when spoken to. He was brought from the eastern shore in Maryland, by Mr. Springs, 15 years ago, and sold to J. Harris. He took with him a drab great-coat, a suit of brown broad-cloth, all new, two spotted vests, two pair white pantaloons, three pair of shoes, three neck-cloths, a white hat, and upwards of \$20 in cash. No doubt they (with all in their company) will make the best of their way either on the route leading to the north or west, perhaps the latter. The above reward, or one quarter for either, will be paid on their being apprehended or secured, so that we get them. We expect their route will be by the way of Wakeborough. Any communication respecting the above negroes, or either of them, can be made to Robert Dinkins, Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES DINKINS,
FREDERICK DINKINS,
JAMES HARRIS.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.

April 29, 1822.

6wt105

\$40 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, on Sunday night, the 28th inst. FOUR NEGROES, viz: Tom, Tane, Tob, and Washington. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Tane is about 15 years old, dark colored, and out mouthed. Tob is not quite so dark, but thick made, and appears stubborn. Washington is about 10 years old, and down-cast look. Tom took with him a pair of buck-skin trowsers, and a drab great-coat. The boys had one mixed coat, and one of red and blue homespun; two pair of new shoes, two new wool hats, and two or three pair of other shoes. They also took with them one rifle gun, without a box, and a half stocked shot gun, and screw-driver, with a buck-horn handle. To any person that will apprehend the above negroes and lodge them in any jail so that I get them again, I will pay Forty Dollars; or twenty dollars for Tom alone, and ten dollars for Tane, and five dollars for each of the boys.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.

April 29, 1822.

6wt106

Poetry.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG HERALD.

THE SHIP IN A STORM.

As the wintry gale harder is blowing,
In gloom the sun sinking away;
As the wild billow darker is glowing,
And brighter the flash of its spray—

See the ship, her reefed topsails descending,
The hoarse boatswain piping aloud,
While the seamen to furl them, ascending,
Hang over the surge from the shroud!

List again to that proud boatswain piping!
The "word" is from him who controls;
And the men the top-rigging are striking,
To ease her, aloft, as she rolls.

But the waves howl in mountains around her,
As if their whole wrath they would rouse;
She is heavily pitching—she'll founder—
"Cast the guns overboard from the bows!"

Yet the storm still its fury increases;
She rolls gunwale to, as it raves—
Oh! her mizzen is shattered to pieces,
She drifts at the will of the waves!

Heavy toils have her crew been harassing;
Yet what are that crew's feelings now?
For the word fore and aft they are passing
Of "breakers, ho! broad on the bow!"

Then, at once, from a sight so appalling,
The stoutest heart shrinks in dismay;
Some on one—some on others are calling—
The chaplain comes forward, to pray.

And he says, "I would not be down-hearted,
My lads! though the wild billows rave;
It is true, from this world we are parted,
Yet He who can sink us—can save!"

"Set the jib!" cries the chief—and then piping,
The boatswain blows proud as before;
While in hope is each bosom delighting—
The wind's blowing right from the shore.

Now the tempest lies dead on the ocean;
No more roll in mountains the waves;
And the mariner kneels in devotion,
To Him who can sink—and who saves!

SEDLBY.

SONG.

A la mode of Moore's *Amoroso*.

Nature with swiftness armed the horse,
She gave the royal lion force,
His destin'd prey to seize on;
To guide the swiftness of the horse,
To tame the royal lion's force,
She gifted man with reason.

Poor woman! what
Was then thy lot?
Submission, truth, and duty—
Our gifts were small,
To balance all,
Some God invented Beauty.

For empire reason made a stand,
But long has beauty's conquering hand
In due subjection kept her.
To rule the world let reason boast,
She only fills a viceroy's post,
'Tis Beauty holds the sceptre!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

DR. JOHNSON.

Every little event in the life of a distinguished individual is interesting, and the recollection of it should be preserved: for although to a mere reader they may be valued only on account of their being associated with the object of his admiration, and not because they help to fill out the character—yet to the philosophic mind, to him who dives beyond the surface, and searches into the deep mysteries of that wonderful creature, man,—they are really important, as they serve as guides in the mazy paths which he is pursuing. Dr. Johnson, from the elevated rank which he held in the literary world, from the vastness of his intellect, and the variety and the value of its productions, not only compels us to admire, but to reverence him; and every circumstance at all connected with him, at once increases in interest and swells into importance. And few eminent persons, probably, have had their minutest transactions, the most trivial events and actions of their lives, good, bad, wise or foolish, so fully recorded. For this the literary world is indebted to Boswell.

The interesting dialogue below, between Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Knowles, which took place at a literary dinner party, is mentioned by Mr. Boswell, and passed over very slightly. This is somewhat singular; as, at his own request, Miss Seward, (who was one of the party,) afterwards sent him the dialogue, notes of which she took at the time. That furnished by Miss Seward, differs in some respects, (though not materially,) from the one in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which we have copied; and the latter is more lengthy. Mrs. Knowles is an American, a native of Philadelphia, and was married to an English physician. The history of Jane Harry, for whom Mrs. Knowles pled so ably, and so triumphantly too, is given by Miss Seward in her letter to Mr. Boswell: it is short, simple, and affecting. She was the daughter of a rich planter in the West-Indies; he sent her over to England to be educated, and placed her in the house of a friend, at which Mrs. Knowles was a visitor. He affected wit, (says Miss Seward,) and was perpetually rallying Mrs. Knowles on the subject of her religious principles, in the presence of the young

gentle, and ingenious Miss Harry: she was consequently led into a serious defence of her opinions. But without any design to make a proselyte, she gained one. Jenny Harry became a convert to quakerism. Upon this being known, several clergymen were employed to reason her out of her belief; but in vain. At last her father told her she might choose between one hundred thousand pounds, and his favor, if she continued a church woman, or two thousand pounds, and his renunciation, if she embraced the quaker tenets. She chose the latter. Dr. Johnson had previously been fond of her; but on the change of her religious principles, he became highly displeased, and would not even speak to her. At this she was much affected and requested Mrs. Knowles to plead for her; she did; and "the mighty lion was never so chafed before!"

FROM THE (LONDON) GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

Between Dr. Samuel Johnson and Mrs. Mary Knowles.

Mrs. K. Thy friend Jane Harry desires her kind respects to thee, Doctor.

Dr. J. To me!—tell me not of her—I hate the odious wench for her apostasy; and it is you, madam, who have seduced her from the Christian Religion.

Mrs. K. This is a heavy charge indeed. I must beg leave to be heard in my own defence; and I intreat the attention of the present learned and candid company, desiring they will judge how far I am able to clear myself of so cruel an accusation.

Dr. J. (much disturbed at this unexpected challenge said,) You are a woman, and I give you quarter.

Mrs. K. I will not take quarter. There is no sex in souls; and in the present cause I fear not even Dr. Johnson himself.

("Bravo!" was repeated by the company, and silence ensued.)

Dr. J. Well, then, madam, I persist in my charge that you have seduced Miss H. from the Christian Religion.

Mrs. K. If thou really knewest what were the principles of the Friends, thou wouldst not say she had departed from Christianity. But, waving that discussion for the present, I will take the liberty to observe that she had an undoubted right to examine and to change her educational tenets whenever she supposed she had found them erroneous; as an accountable creature it was her duty so to do.

Dr. J. Pshaw! an accountable creature! Girls accountable creatures! It was her duty to have remained with the Church wherein she was educated; she had no business to leave it.

Mrs. K. What, not for that which she apprehended to be better? According to this rule, Doctor, hadst thou been born in Turkey, it had been thy duty to have remained a Mahometan, notwithstanding Christian evidence might have wrought in thy mind the clearest conviction; and, if so, then let me ask how would thy conscience have answered for such obstinacy at the great and last tribunal?

Dr. J. My conscience would not have been answerable.

Mrs. K. Whose then would.

Dr. J. Why, the State, to be sure. In adhering to the Religion of the State as by law established, our implicit obedience therein becomes our duty.

Mrs. K. A Nation or State having a conscience, is a doctrine entirely new to me, and, indeed, a very curious piece of intelligence; for I have always understood that a government or state is a creature of time only; beyond which it dissolves, and becomes a non-entity. Now, gentlemen, can your imaginations body forth this monstrous individual, or being, called a State, composed of millions of people; can you behold it stalking forth into the next world, loaded with its mighty conscience, there to be rewarded, or punished, for the faith, opinions, and conduct of its constituent machines called men? Surely the teeming brain of Poetry never held up to the fancy so wondrous a personage!

(When the laugh occasioned by this personification was subsided, the Doctor very angrily replied,) I regard not what you say as to that matter. I hate the arrogance of the wench, in supposing herself a more competent judge of religion than those who educated her. She imitated you, no doubt, but she ought not to have presumed to determine for herself in so important an affair.

Mrs. K. True, Doctor, I grant it, if, as thou seemest to imply, a wench of 20 years be not a moral agent.

Dr. J. I doubt it would be difficult to prove those deserve that character who turn Quakers.

Mrs. K. This severe retort, Doctor, induces me charitably to hope, that thou must be totally unacquainted with the principles of the people against whom thou art so exceedingly prejudiced, and that thou supposeth us a set of Infidels or Deists.

Dr. J. Certainly I do think you little better than Deists.

Mrs. K. This is indeed strange; 'tis passing strange that a man of such universal reading and research has not thought it at least expedient to look into the cause of dissent of a society so long established, and so conspicuously singular.

Dr. J. Not I, indeed! I have not read your Barclay's Apology; and for this plain reason—I never thought it worth my while. You are upstart sectaries, perhaps the best subdued by a silent contempt.

Mrs. K. This reminds me of the Rabbies of old, when their Hierarchy was alarmed by the increasing influence, force and simplicity, of dawning Truth in their day of worldly dominion. We meekly trust our principles stand on the same solid foundation of simple truth, and we invite the acutest investigation. The reason thou givest for not having read Barclay's Apology is surely a very improper one for a man whom the world looks up to as a moral Philosopher of the first rank, a Teacher from whom they have a right to expect much information. To this expecting, inquiring world, how can Dr. Johnson acquit himself for remaining unacquainted with a book translated into five or six different languages, and which has been admitted into the libraries of almost every Court and University in Christendom?

[Here the Doctor grew very angry, still more so at the space of time the Gentlemen insisted on allowing his antagonist wherein to make her defence, and his impatience excited one of the company in a whisper, to say, "I never saw that mighty lion so chafed before!"]

The Doctor again repeated, that he did not think the Quakers deserved the name of Christians.

Mrs. K. Give me leave then to endeavour to convince thee of thy error, which I will do, by making before thee and this respectable company, a confession of our faith. Creeds, or confessions of faith, are admitted by all to be the standard whereby we judge of every denomination of professors.

[To this, every one present agreed; and even the Doctor grumbled his assent.]

Mrs. K. Well, then, I take upon me to declare, that the people called Quakers do verily believe in the Holy Scriptures, and rejoice, with the most full and reverential acceptance of the divine history of facts as recorded in the New Testament. That we consequently fully believe those historical articles summed up in what is called the Apostles' creed, with these two exceptions only, to wit, our Saviour's descent into Hell, and the resurrection of the body. These mysteries we humbly leave just as they stand in the holy text, there being, from that ground, no authority for such assertion as is drawn up in the creed. And now, Doctor, canst thou still deny to us the honourable title of christians?

Dr. J. Well!—I must own I did not at all suppose you had so much to say for yourselves. However, I cannot forgive the little slut, for presuming to take upon herself as she has done.

Mrs. K. I hope, Doctor, thou wilt not remain unforgiving; and, that you will renew your friendship, and joyfully meet at last in those bright regions where Pride and Prejudice can never enter!

Dr. J. Meet her! I never desire to meet fools any where.

[This sarcastick turn of wit was so pleasantly received, that the Doctor joined in the laugh; his spleen was dissipated; he took his coffee, and became, for the remainder of the evening, very cheerful and entertaining.]

ANECDOTE OF MILTON.

Milton, when a student at Cambridge, was extremely handsome. One day in the summer, overcome with heat, and fatigued with walking, he laid himself down at the foot of a tree, and slept. During his sleep, two ladies passed by in a carriage. The beauty of the young student attracted their attention; they got out of their carriage, and after having contemplated his beauty sometime without his waking; the young lady, who was very handsome, took a pencil from her pocket, and wrote some lines on a piece

of paper, and tremblingly put them into his hand. The two ladies returned to their carriage and passed on.

Milton's fellow students, who were seeking for him, observed this scene at a distance, without knowing it to be him who was sleeping; on approaching, knowing their associate, they waked him and told him what had passed; he opened the paper which was put in his hand, and read, to his great astonishment, these lines from Guarini:

Occhi, stelle mortali,
Ministri de miei mali,
Se chiusi m'uccedite,
Apperti che farete?

Which may be translated thus—
"Beautiful eyes, mortal stars, authors of my misfortunes! If ye wound me being closed, what would ye do, if open?" This strange adventure awakened Milton's sensibility, and from that moment, full of desire to find the unknown fair, he some years afterwards travelled through Italy. His ideas of her worked incessantly in the imagination of this wonderful poet, and to that, in part, is the literary world indebted for the Poem of *Paradise Lost*.

MUSICAL MICE.

Though the great naturalist, Linnaeus, in speaking of the common mouse, said, "delectatur musica," yet so little was it credited, that Gmelin omitted mentioning this feature in his edition of "Linnaeus' Systema Naturae." Subsequently, however, the assertion has been satisfactorily confirmed. Dr. Archer of Norfolk, in the United States, says, "On a rainy evening in the winter of 1817, as I was alone in my chamber, I took up my flute and commenced playing. In a few minutes my attention was directed to a mouse that I saw creeping from a hole, and advancing to the chair in which I was sitting. I ceased playing, and it ran precipitately back to its hole; I began again shortly afterwards, and was much surprised to see it re-appear, and take its old position.—The appearance of the little animal was truly delightful; it couched itself on the floor, shut its eyes, and appeared in ecstasy; I ceased playing, and it instantly disappeared again. This experiment I repeated frequently with the same success, observing that it was always differently affected as the music varied from the slow and plaintive, to the brisk and lively. It finally went off, and all my art could not entice it to return."

A more remarkable instance of this fact appeared in the "Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal," in the year 1817. It was communicated by Dr. Cramer of Jefferson county, on the credit of a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who states that "one evening in the month of December, as a few officers on board a British man of war, in the harbour of Portsmouth, were seated round the fire, one of them began to play a plaintive air on the violin. He had scarcely performed ten minutes, when a mouse, apparently frantic, made its appearance in the centre of the floor. The strange gestures of the little animal strongly excited the attention of the officers, who, with one consent, resolved to suffer it to continue its singular actions unmolested. Its exertions now appeared to be greater every moment—it shook its head, leaped about the table, and exhibited signs of the most ecstatic delight. It was observed, that in proportion to the gradation of the tones to the soft point, the feelings of the animal appeared to be increased, and vice versa. After performing actions, which an animal so diminutive would at first sight seem incapable of, the little creature, to the astonishment of the delighted spectators, suddenly ceased to move, fell down, and expired without evincing any symptoms of pain."

Percy Anecdotes.

Religious.

But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented.

All the commentators on this parable seem to have mistaken the intention and moral of it; they have all understood it, as designed only to inform us, that no judgment can be formed of men's condition in a future life, by the appearances in the present, of either their prosperity or distress: that the rich and great will, if criminal, certainly meet with the punishment due to their offences, in another state, which, by the influence of their power, they may have evaded in this; and the

poor and diseased, if virtuous, will there receive retribution for all the miseries and ill-treatment which they have undeservedly suffered. In order to accommodate the parable to this interpretation, they have constantly painted the character of Dives in the blackest, and that of Lazarus in the brightest colours; for which there is not the least foundation in the parable itself, as there is not one word said of the criminality of the one, or the merits of the other; Abraham, in his answer to the rich man, does not bid him to remember, that he acquired his wealth by fraud or rapine, or that he expended it in profligacy or oppression; and that, therefore, he ought not to complain of punishment which he had so justly deserved. He says nothing of the virtues of Lazarus, that he had been pious, sober, honest, and patient; he only answers the complainant in a friendly manner: "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented;" by which, I apprehend, he means to address him:—"Son, although thy present situation is very wretched, and that of Lazarus no less happy, thou hast no reason to arraign the partiality of God; but oughtest to remember, that thou, in a former state, enjoyedst all the pleasures of wealth and prosperity, and that then Lazarus suffered all the miseries of poverty and disease, but that now he is comforted, and thou art tormented, in conformity to that impartial and eternal law of Providence, which instituted the perpetual rotation of good and evil."

From this parable we may learn, that the Supreme disposer of all things distributes good and evil amongst his creatures, not only with justice, but with a greater degree of equality than we imagine; and that this he is enabled to perform by having so wonderfully contrived the disposition of things, and the constitution of man, that riches, power, wealth and prosperity, in this life, actually lead him into many vices, which will incur punishment in another; and sickness, poverty, and distress, are as naturally productive of many virtues, which will there merit a reward; by which means happiness and misery are more equally distributed, at the same time that strict justice is done to every individual according to his deserts, and no one can have any cause to complain.

This idea of the rotation of good and evil, of enjoyments and sufferings, is confirmed by the clearest allusions in several parts of the New Testament; for instance, we there read, that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God;" not because it is criminal to be rich, but because, whilst riches bestow on their possessors many present gratifications, they usually make them proud, insolent and profligate, which incapacitates them from becoming members of that holy and happy community. Again, it is said, "Blessed are those that mourn, for they shall be comforted;" not because there is any merit in mourning, but because afflictions naturally tend to make men humble, sober, patient, and virtuous, in this life, for which they will deserve and receive a recompense of comfort in another. This wise disposition of Providence, in the general course of things, although it marks his impartiality, is no impediment to his justice, because it lays no one under compulsion, and may be interrupted by the conduct of every individual. The rich are not obliged to be wicked, nor the poor to be virtuous; a rich man may employ his wealth in such a manner in this life, as to acquire happiness by it in another; and a poor man may be so incorrigible as to make himself very miserable in both. All that we are to learn from it is, to take extraordinary care to avoid those crimes to which our situation renders us peculiarly liable.

APHORISMS.

Habitual indolence, by a silent and secret progress, undermines every virtue in the soul. Nothing is so great an enemy to the lively and spirited enjoyment of life, as a relaxed and indolent habit of mind.

He is the true possessor of a thing, who enjoys it, and not he that owns it, without the enjoyment of it. I look on all the beaux and ladies as so many paroquets in an aviary, or tulips in a garden, designed purely for my diversion. In this way do I not really possess their apparel?